श्री पी० ए० संगमा : सभापति महोदया, मैं मंत्री जी से कहना चाहूंगा कि चाइल्ड लेबर कानूनों को लागू करवाने के लिए "एनफोर्समेंट पर्सनेल" को प्रशिक्षण देने के अलावा और कौन से स्पेसिफिक कदम सरकार ने उठाए हैं ताकि चाइल्ड लेबर कानून इफेक्टिव तरीके से लागू किए जा सकें और उन कदमों का क्या परिणाम निकला है ?

SHRI P. A. SANGMA: Madam, I have already listed out the various steps being taken by the Government. But no; it is not through these steps that we are going to solve the problem. I think it is just one particular step which, ultimately, is going to solve the problem. That is education. The children would have to be educated. This is what we are saying. In fact, according to me, only one step, only one programme, is needed; that is, the children would have to go to the schools and not to the factories. That is why we have taken a little time. As I said earlier, we are preparing to establish about 15,000 schools. This is the requirement. We are not sure whether we are going to open these schools now. That is why I have called a conference of Collectors. We want to find out whether we would be able to use the existing institutions or, whether we would be required to supplement the existing institutions. The picture would emerge only after this conference. I have called a meeting of Collectors. As I said, the important programme is education.

नई तकनीक द्वारा कोयले का उत्पादन

†647. **श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज :**

श्री राम लेखन बेनीवाल :

क्या कोयला मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि --

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राष्ट्रीय ताप विद्युत निगम और केन्द्रीय खनन अनुसंधान संस्थान ने संयुक्त रूप से प्रयास करके एक नई तकनीक का विकास किया है जिसके माध्यम से देश में कोयले के उत्पादन में वृद्धि की जा सकती है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका ब्यौरा क्या है और सरकार को इसके बारे में सबसे पहले जानकारी कब प्राप्त हुई;

(ग) क्या सरकार द्वारा इस तकनीक के प्रयोग के व्यवहारिक पहलुओं पर विचार किया गया है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में तथ्य क्या हैं;

(ङ) क्या सरकार ने कोयले के उत्पादन में इस तकनीक का उपयोग करने का निर्णय लिया है; और

(च) यदि हां, तो यह तकनीक किन-किन स्थानों पर और कब उपयोग में लाई जाएगी ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA): (a) to (f) No, Sir. However, experiments have been conducted by Central Mining Research Institute (CMRI) for utilisation of ash taken from Ramagunduam Super Thermal Power Station of National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) as showing material in GDK-3 underground mine of Singareni Collierie Company Limited (SCCL). In order to establish this method filling underground voids with power station ash, further experiments are required to be carried out by CMRI under different geo-mining conditions. Three more sites have been identified for establishing the techno-economic and other related parameters of showing of power house ash in underground mines.

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज : उपसभापति जी, मेरा प्रश्न पांच भागों में बंटा हुआ था और मंत्री महोदय ने पांचों का जवाब "न" में दिया है । मैंने यह

†सभा में यह प्रश्न श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज द्वारा पूछा गया ।

जानना चाहा था कि नेशनल थर्मल पावर कार्पोरेशन यानी एनटी०पी०सी० और सेंट्रल माइनिंग रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट ने क्या इकट्ठे मिलकर के कोई ऐसी नई तकनीक विकसित की है, जिससे देश में कोयले का उत्पादन बढ़ सके ? मंत्री जी ने कहा नहीं । तो मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहती हूं कि आज देश की नई आर्थिक नीतियों के चलते जो तेजी से औद्योगिकरण की प्रक्रिया शुरू हुई है, रेपिड इंडस्ट्रलाइजेशन शुरू हुआ है, कोयला उस उद्योग के इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर का एक अहम हिस्सा है, तो क्या आप इस बात की जरूरत को महसूस नहीं करते कि इस औद्योगिक नीति के चलते देश में कोयले का उत्पादन और ज्यादा होना चाहिए और उसके लिए नई तकनीक विकसित करने की आवश्यकता है ? और, यदि आप महसूस करते है तो फिर मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर "नहीं" में क्यों दिया गया ?

SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA: Madam, as you can see, the question is whether the National Thermal Power Corporation and the Central Mining Research Institute have jointly endeavoured. There is no such thing. But, of course, for better production, the Coal India Ltd. an the Singareni Collieries Ltd. are adopting various methods on the advice of experts. The first is to utilise modern techniques of coal production like the Chinese long-wall system of production and for having better shovels and dumpers and more of the open-cast mining facilities. The Coal India Ltd. has done so well that even the Chinese have come forward. Their team is also coming to meet me to get the expertise in open-cast mining of India because China is having more of underground milling. In India, we have gone in for open-cast mining as well as underground mining. Of course, the hon. Member is right that it is the companies which are taking it up separately and not wtih the National Thermal Power Corporation and the Central Mining Research Institute, but the companies are taking advice of the Central Mining Research Institute in various fields.

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज : उपसभापति जी, मेरे पहले प्रश्न का उत्तर देते हुए मंत्री महोदय ने चीन के माइनिंग आपरेशन का जिक्र किया और यह कहा कि वे यहां से तकनीक सीखने के लिए आए । मैं मंत्री जी की जानकारी में एक चीज लाना चाहती हूं कि लगभग दो वर्ष पहले मैं एक पार्लियामेंटरी डेलीगेशन में आस्ट्रेलिया गई थी और वहां हम लोगों को कोलरीज देखने का मौका मिला था । वहां कि वर्किंग कंडीशन के चलते उनके कोयले का उत्पादन दो गुना, तीन गुना हो गया था । तो मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगी कि जिस तरह से चीन वालों ने कोई गुरेज नहीं किया बल्कि यहां आकर के देखना चाहा, क्या आप आस्ट्रेलिया की उन कोलरीज की वर्किंग कंडीशन देखकर के, जो आलरेडी कोयला खदानें हमारे यहां चल रही हैं, उनकी ही वर्किंग कंडीशन इम्प्रूव करके कोयले का उत्पादन बढ़ाने की बात करेंगे ?

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Did the Chinese come here, or did you go to China?

SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA: It is mutual. So far as the underground mining is concerned, as I said, the Chinese long-wall mining is underground. We need to learn a lot from them. They are coming here, and they are asking us for the reasons for the success of the open-cast mining. They want to have Indian expertise for open-cast mining.

So far as Australia is concerned, we are having co-operation with Australia, and we are jointly having Piperwarl project. We are doing very well in it. Therefore, wherever we find that we can learn from them we are having exchange.

Madam, the House will be pleased to know that in Tanzania at a global, open bid, the Coal India Ltd. came out first. It was the lowest bidder to give Tanzania all the expertise that is necessary for the purpose of mining. People from the Ranchi Institute of Technology have gone there, and they are working there.

They gave the lowest bid, defeating the United States, Britain and also other countries. The House will be very pleased to know this.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ram Jethmalani,. (*Interruptions*). I would like to know whether you are interested in putting your supplementary or not. Your name is listed before me on this question. I think you are not interested. I will call Mr. Dipankar Mukherjee.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: I give up.

उपसभापति : आप कोले की दलली में हाथ काले नहीं करना चाह है?

श्री राम जेठमलानी : हमारे हाथ साफ हैं ।

उपसभापति : ठीक है, मैं दीपांकर मुखर्जी को बुला लेती हूं । बोलिए मिस्टर दीपांकर मुखर्जी ।

SHRI DIPANKAR MUKHERJEE: I am interested in my Question No. 648.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You do not want to put any supplementary on Q. No. 647?

SHRI DIPANKAR MUKHERJEE: No, Madam.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Q. No. 648.

Pithead coal stock for 1993-94 and 1994-95

*648. SHRI DIPANKAR MUKHERJEE†

SHRI MD. SALIM:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 778 given in the Rajya Sabha on 1st August, 1994 and state:

(a) the pithead coal stock for 1993-94 and during 1994-95;

(b) the book value of the same; and

(c) the reasons for variation in the book value of the pithead stock as on 31st March, 1993 given (i) as Rs. 1660.64 crores as mentioned in the answer and (ii) value of the stock taken into account while computing profit/loss for the year 1992-93 shown as 252 crores in audited annual report and account of Coal India Ltd.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA): (a) According to information received from Coal India Limited (CIL) their pithead coal stocks as on 31-3-94 and 31-3-95 were 44.153 million tonnes and 44.91 million tonnes (provisioal) respectively.

(b) and (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(b) According to information received from Coal India Limited the value of closing stocks of coal/coke/washed coal and other products as on 31-3-94 is reported to be Rs. 1656.37 crores. The value of stocks as on 31-3-95 would be avaiable only after finalisation of accounts.

(c) Coal India Ltd. have informed that the book value of pithead stocks of coal/coke and other products as on 31-3-1993 as adopted in the audited accounts is Rs. 1660.64 crores. The amount of Rs. 252 crores as mentioned in the Question is the provision for deterioration made against value of stock of coal and other products as on 31-3-1993. The net value of stock after the provision of Rs. 252 crore has been considered in the Profit & Loss Account.

SHRI DIPANKAR MUKHERJEE: Madam Deputy Chairman, my first supplementary to the hon. Minister, through

† The Question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri Dipankar Mukherjee.